THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), usiness Office 238 | Editorial Rooms ..

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS

Cally, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. without Sunday, 40 cents per month. iday, without daily, \$2.00 per year. lingle copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER C Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a six-teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent ip. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, panied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned less postage is inclosed for that purpose Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

A government official of the scientist type claims to have discovered the germ of laziness and has named it uncinariasis. Now persons who are continually tired can tell what is the matter with them.

The Irish people are good-hearted and the better classes are naturally polite. There reason to believe they will give King Edward a hearty and hospitable reception, and that his visit will be the beginning of an era of good feeling.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, returned from presidential nomination against President Roosevelt. The President will doubtless feel much relieved.

Saturday was the day appointed for opening the bids for the construction of elever lines of street railway in Cleveland to carry passengers at a rate of fare not exceeding 3 cents, and as it was Mayor Tom Johnson's birthday great things were expected. Instead of bidders tumbling over one another, as he predicted, there were only two bidders, and these on one route, leaving ten without a bidder. Under the specifications each bid had to be accompanied by a demade to have one of the banks keep open all the afternoon and furnish men to help count and deposit the money. They were

The grand jury at Evansville has made pretty thorough work of its investigation cal prosecutor and court to do their duty. The grand jury reported that the soldiers were attacked by the mob before they fired, and they complimented the soldiers for doing their duty and censured the employers who, through sympathy with the rioters or from cowardly fear, discharged their em-The report concludes by saying: "The laws of the State have not been enforced with as much rigidness as should be, and citizens officials. The pernicious granting of liquor licenses without regard to character of the applicant ought to be stopped, and the censes of those in existence revoked." The grand jury deserves a vote of public thanks.

A provisional organization of the Em-Underwriters' Association been effected. The headquarters of the at Louisville for the present, and branch offices will be established throughout the country as fast as possible. The movement meets with general favor among manufacturers and employers, and is expected to result in one of the strongest industrial insurance companies known. The premiums will be low, burden to pay the amount necessary to protect himself against loss by strikes. It is proposed to reimburse policyholders for the amount actually lost by strikes by paying last that would have been the profit under ordinary conditions. The projectors of the plan believe that labor agitators will no ployer will not suffer thereby, and that no matter how long a strike may last he will be reimbursed for his losses

The following is from William J. Bryan's

neech at Chicago Saturday night When the Spanish war occurred the syndeates in complete possession of the United ates reached out for new fields to conquer, they are now using the American army and a carpethag government to exploit the nabitants of the Philippines, whose revere for our institutions has thus been con erted into hatred for our flag.

What Mr. Bryan calls "the syndicates"

they never heard of our institutions till they came under our flag, and now they re-Bryan has learned very little from experience if he thinks that sort of abuse of the government and the army is good politics.

ANTI-JEWISH SENTIMENT.

twentieth century hostility to Jews stands out by contrast as a conspicuous feature of at all and why it should abide so persistently are among the unsolved mysteries. been a year since Secretary Hay addressed a note to all the signatory powers of the put upon Jews by the government of Roumania. In that country Jews are treated as aliens, and are excluded from the learned professions, from the public service and cultural purposes, or to carry on the trades of bakers, grocers or innkeepers in agricultural districts. The colleges and secondary schools are open to them only after all Roumanian children have been accommodated, and then on payment of the fee. In March, 1902, a law was passed practically debarring them from all the mechanical trades. Secretary Hay's note was based on the fact that this treatment of the Jews in Roumania was driving to the United States many Jewish emigrants who, "made double paupers by physical and moral oppression, became a burden and a menace to the community." He treated it as a policy of systematic oppression, and said, "This government cannot be a tacit party to such an considerable discussion in Europe because it was a marked departure from ordinary and the House banking and currency com good. The English press commended the tone of the note, but in Germany and Aushostlie to what was regarded as the meddlesome attitude of the United States. The anti-Jewish sentiment is pronounced in both of those countries. Among the intellectual and professional classes in Germany the sentiment is strong and aggressive. Austria it is a recognized influence in politics. Even in England King Edward last year appointed a royal commission to investigate the evils and dangers of unrestricted foreign immigration, and it was well understood that the movement was against the immigration of Russian and Roumanian Jews. An organization called the "British Brothers' League" has the same object in view. Only in the United States are Jews free from legal disabilities or social proscription. Considering that the Jewish race has contributed largely to all the walks of literature and art, and has given the world some of its greatest statesmen and noblest philanthropists, this almost universal opposition to the race is one of the curiosities of history. Although it is widespread and active at present, it can hardly survive for any great length of

and twentieth-century progress. ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATISTICS. The United States Census Office has is

sued a bulletin on street and electric rail-

time the broadening spirit of civilization

ways which contains much information on the subject. The period covered by the inquiry was the fiscal year ending June 30 1902, and the information relates to physical equipment and the financial features of the roads. They show surprising development in this branch of transporta- dom of heaven. tion industry. During the period named there were in existence in the United States 817 operating street and electric railway companies, and 170 companies leased to and operated by other companies, making a total of 917 companies. These companies owned or controlled 22,577 miles of single track. The par value of the capital stock and funded debt outstanding as reported amounted to \$2,308,282,099. The total of all the companies for the year was \$250,504,627, and their total expenses were \$219,907,650. The companies gave employment on the average during the year to 136,641 wage-earners and paid out \$80,770,449 There were 7,128 salaried officials and clerks employed, to whom \$7,-439,715 was paid in salaries. The roads carried 5,871,957,830 passengers, including cash fare, tickets and transfers. shows that the single-track street and electric railways increased from 8,123 miles in 1890 to 22,577 miles in 1902, or 438, or 137 per cent. These figures are diffidevelopment of an industry which has not yet nearly culminated. The report includes all electric railways, irrespective of their length or location, and all street railways irrespective of their motive power. At the census of 1890 the railroads that used mo tive power other than steam were con fined almost exclusively to cities, but the application of electricity has enabled these roads to greatly extend their lines in rural districts, and a large proportion of the trackage is new outside of the limits of cities, towns or villages. The extent to which electricity has supplanted other motive power is shown by the fact that power was reduced from 5,661 to 67, that of cable power from 488 to 26, while that of electric power increased from 1,262 miles

The statistics for Indiana show that durng the year ending June 30, 1902, the gross earnings of 26 electric lines, city, suburban and interurban, were \$3,813,076, and their operating expenses \$2,219,791. Of the local lines the Indianapolis street railway carried 38,925,929 passengers, of whom 30,005,026 were fare passengers and 8,920,903 transfer. The Broad Ripple traction carried 417,881 passengers, all fare. The Union Traction carried 11,195,770 passengers, Franklin line carried 559,639 passengers, the Indianapolis & Eastern 570,183, and the Indianapolis, Shelbyville & Southeastern, in

can only be conjectured.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The statement given out by Senator Lodge the Cuban treaties, but also to consider currency legislation, indicates that the President is fully as earnest on this question Among many signs of liberalism and progress that mark the beginning of the an opposite character. Why it should exist | cleaned up in admirable shape at the last has, in his public speeches, frequently alluded to the necessity of currency legisla-

flow of demand for cash. The organization known as the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, that pushed through to a successful conclusion the goldstandard legislation of 1900, presented at the same time a plan for a flexible currency, contemplating an issue of bank notes bank, limited to a small percentage of the bank's capital and further secured by a gold guaranty fund in the hands of government. In one form or another this gressional committees interested, by a very simple calculation, that issues under its provisions would be productive of loss, instead of profit, to the banks, and there would thus be no inducement for them to

As Senator Lodge states, it is understood on this subject, both in and out of Congress at the extra session. The adoption of the gold standard has been a momentous factor in the remarkable progress of American industry and commerce since the election of 1896 made its adoption almost a certainty, and the people can trust the same party to thresh out a currency measure that will promote our commercial expansion without

the introduction of dangerous elements. The conditions of the time speak for some such legislation no less emphatically than does the President. On the surface it Wall-street speculation that feels the pinch that comes with the crop-moving season but at the same time the hardening of the market for cash in hand ramifies through dens on merchants, manufacturers, farmers merchandise be manufactured products,

THE HUMORISTS.

Mean Man.

Boston Globe. Maude-Generally speaking, women are-Nasty Man (interrupting)-Yes, they are, "Are what?" "Generally speaking."

Her Methods.

Stella-So she married him to reform him How did she begin? Bella-By spending a lot of money. You know a rich man to enter the king-

Chicago Size.

That funny old soul Mother Goose tells about; Though the rhyme doesn't say so, it's none th

She was a Chicago old woman, no doubt. -Philadelphia Ledger.

No Machinery.

Mrs. Newliwed-I don't see why you ask cents a quarter-peck for your string beans. The other man only asked 15. Huckster-Well, ma'am, yer see, these beans o' mine are all hand-picked.

Long List to Choose From. She-They haven't found a name for that baby in the flat upstairs yet.

He-The one that cries so?

"Well, I don't know why. The neighbors have called it everything they could think of!"

The Heat of the Future.

right away. The house is colder than a barn. sold you four years ago?" asked the clerk. "The baby swallowed it," said the citizen. Science had yet discovered no commercially practicable substitute for babies.

Discontent.

I knew a fellow once that had a horse That trotted a very merry clip; But he was very sad at heart because He had no whip.

I knew a fellow once that found a whip But he was not content with it, of course, For after that he wished and wished and wished

Now, if the two had met and made a swap, Each would nave got the thing he so desired: But neither would have been quite satisfied-Which makes me tired!

-Baltimore News. THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

Evidence has come to light to show that the Indiana Jefferson League was not the product of a sudden inspiration and the hurried preliminary work of but a few days prior to the meeting of the founders July at the Grand Hotel here. On the contrary, it was conceived last fall, either just before or immediately subsequent to the election. Representative David E. Poer, of Gwynneville, Shelby county, a good Democrat, of course, because he was elected to the Legislature from a Democratic stronghold, was here last evening, and in the course of a conversation anent his party's affairs casually imparted the information that dates the league's origin back at least eight months. In reply to a query as to his opinion of the new organization, its purpose and future, he said he was not quali-led to express an opinion because he knew so little of the league.

"I have heard nothing about it since ast fall," he said, "except what I have seen in the papers. Just after the elecion I received a long letter from Edgar L Maines, of Zionsville, who is the president of the league, I believe, outlining a plan or such an organization. I do not recall the exact contents of the letter, but I know that it gave in detail the plan that s now being worked out, if the newspaper reports are authestic. The letter did not call a meeting, as I remember it, but mere-

of it until I have direct and definite information as to what is contemplated. It the thing is carried through I suppose we'll hear of it sooner or later and that local organizations will be formed in our county. No, I did not receive an invitation to

attend the meeting here July 4." The information from Mr. Poer is espelished from time to time as to the part Mr. Bryan and his followers played in the last this State and nominated a ticket of their copies of this circular were sent into Ininterpretation that could be placed upon it was that Mr. Bryan wanted his followers either to stay away from the polls, or to vote the Republican ticket wherever the Democratic candidates did not represent their particular brand of Democracy. The

result of the election showed that Mr.

number of Indiana Democrats.

Bryan's advice was followed by a large

Now since it is known that the movement

toward the organization of the Jefferson

League was started last fall, the whole

scheme of the Bryanites becomes apparent.

The party organization had been wrested

from them. That was not to their liking,

of course, and they determined, first, to see that the "reorganizers" should be given a rebuke at the polls that would be a severe set-back, and, second, to form an organization under the guise of a campaign club on a large scale that would be the means of their gaining control of the party machinery before another campaign was on. The last election was not an especially important one and Mr. Bryan and his followers were willing that the party should go down in defeat if it would be a source of benefit to them in the coming campaign, which is a national one, and one in which Mr. Bryan is deeply interested. It is altogether reasonable to conclude that the whole scheme originated in the fertile brain of the man from Nebraska, and that Edgar L. Maines et al., are the tools through which he hopes to accomplish his purpose Nor is it difficult to see why Mr. Bryan is so deeply interested in securing control of his party in this State. Indiana has for years been regarded as one of the pivotal States in a national election, and hence has always been an important factor in the national conventions of both parties. The Democratic State committee is to be reorgaized next January. If Mr. Bryan, League, can gain control of the machinery at that time, he can use his success in Indiana as a powerful lever in the preliminary work in other States and can go into the Democratic national convention next summer with sufficient strength behind him at least to enable him to dictate the nominee and the platform. If he cannot accomplish his purpose in the next campaign he will doubtless pursue the same policy he followed in the last-urge his supporters to bring about the defeat of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bryan is comparatively youn and can bide his time. Ultimately he will control the party again, or he will encom-pass its defeat from year to year. "Rule or ruin" seems to be his motto.

In pursuing this policy Mr. Bryan is going about over the country making speeches land movement, and he makes no pretense of fighting under cover. His speech at Democratic party and he singled out Cleveland for a personal attack. Saturday he uncorked the vials of his wrath in Chicago and Cleveland was again the butt of a typical tirade. He said that Democracy under Cleveland had been worse than the Republican party had ever been, and that the record of his administration has been a millstone about the party's neck ever

since. Continuing he said "The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform or even than all the planks that were most severely criticised. But for the repugiation of the administration it would have been impossible to make any campaign at all and even the repudiation, thorough and complete as it was could not completely disinfect the party.

"The greatest menace that the party to meet to-day is, not the probability, but the possibility of the party's return to the position it occupied from 1892 to 1896. This danger is not so imminent as the corporation-controlled papers make it appear, but in so far as it at all threatens, it paralyzes the energies of the party and nullifies its

Mr. Bryan is coming back to Indiana nex month. On Aug. 12 he is scheduled to make an address at Zionsville, the home of Edgar L. Maines, his right bower in the Jefferson League game. It is probable that the meet ing will be made the occasion for a big tion, and of course Mr. Bryan will have more entertaining things to say about the "reorganizers" and will have his hammer out for Cleveland. The speeches that Mr Bryan is making now have additional significance when it is recalled that Mr. Cleveland has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in Chicago early in the fall when it is expected that he will have something to say about national politics. Mr Bryan is evidently leaving no stone turned to make Mr. Cleveland's path in the West a rough and ugly one to travel.

Representative Poer begged off from dis cussing Shelby county politics, but he did speak derisively of John J. Wingate's re-

carry the county next year. "Mr. Wingate was only joking," he said. "Shelby county has always been Demo cratic, and always will be. If we were as sure of the State as we are of our county, When he was asked if the Jefferson League might not bring about a disastrous split in Shelby county Democracy he re-"Shelby county Democrats are not of the

kind that split. They may have honest differences of opinions as to platforms and candidates before the campaign really opens, but when the ticket is named and the gether for the party's success."

x x x This statement sounds well, but then Mr. Poer would have to talk that way even if he didn't believe all that he said, for he has been a candidate and will probably be candidate again next year. One term in th Legislature will hardly satisfy him, and while he said yesterday that he had not de cided whether he would stand for renomina tion, it's an odds-on bet that he will.

Shelby county Democrats, as a matter of fact, are in a fair way to a worse split than those of any other sect.on of the State, for in addition to the differences between the Bryanites and the old-line Democrats, there are local conditions that further complicate the situation. A few years ago the Demowagon, and George Ray, as editor of the Democrat, cracked the whip and did the driving. Then there was a revolt against Ray domination, and the Jeffersonian was established to fight the Democrat. Rottenness in the administration of county affairs was unearthed, and as a result Ray was forced to take an involuntary vacation at the well-known "health" resort at Michigan City. The fight between the Democrat and the Jeffersonian went merrily on, but the latter won out, it seems. Then Ray came back and tried to purchase the Democrat. Failing in that, he declared his intention of starting a new paper to be known as the shelbyville Liberal, and it is understood that he has everything in readiness for the first issue. With three "organs" it is difficult to see how there can be anything but a three-cornered fight in Shelby county De mocracy, and such a fight would undoubtedly tend to result just as Mr. Wingate predicts, in a victory for the Republicans.

In marked contrast with the situation week the Noblesville Democrat was sold. and with the notice of transfer was coupled the announcement that hereafter the paper will be independent in politics. This Mayes Hamilton county Democrats without an or-

A Daughter of Thespis.

a serial in the New York Tribune and attracted a good deal of attention because of its vivid portrayal of stage life. It was quaintance with actors and their affairs that this was a truthful presentation of the ups and downs in the life of playerassumed that the author had himself been an actor at some time. This it seems was the case. Mr. John D. Barry, the writer of the story, had at one time some practical experience on the stage, but left the theater for literary pursuits. For some reason this story was not published in book form until now, but the author's growing prominence as a dramatic critic and a writer of plays has caused its revival and its introduc tion to a larger audience. It is the story of a girl who was educated for a teacher but broke down at the work and went on the stage in a minor position merely for the sake of earning a living, not because she had any liking for the life. She had no especial alent or natural fitness for the work, but being intelligent and conscientious did the best she could, with the result that she succeeded in making for herself a reputation as a clever actress and in commanding very good positions. Her relations with her associates, the trials incident to the calling and her attitude toward the outside world make up the burden of the tale. The chief characteristic of the narrative is its preeminent common sense, its atmosphere of actual life. Reading it, one knows that the personages of the story behaved in precisely the way described, because it is the natural way. The petty jealousies, the gossip, the misunderstandings, the kindness emergencies-these are not peculiar to stage life only, they are human manifestations and prove the realism of the tale. Such a glimpse of the life of actors and actresses is hardly to be found in any work of fiction. It is free from all sensationalism and though the stage is far from being represented as an objectionable place, no false glamour is thrown about it, and the stage-struck young woman reading is not likely to receive encouragement for her fancies. The literary style leaves something to be desired, being rather crude and abrupt, but the story is out of the common and worth reading. L. C. Page & Co.,

Smith's History of Indiana. After the first edition of Mr. Willi

Henry Smith's "History of the State of

perience of writers and compilers of tory, the difficulty of verifying commonly accepted, though not necessarily correct, statements and of securing absolute accuracy being realized only after much tribula-Like all others of like experience, Mr. Smith desired to have his work freed from blemish, and to this end has prepared with much care a new and revised edition of the work. It is far more than a corrected version of the first edition, however, for he has added much new material. Many omissions have been made, as, for instance, the chapter on topography, which was not essential, but over three hundred pages of new matter have been added. The arrangement of the history makes it especially convenient for reference, for while the narrative is continuous, it is given in topical form. The work covers the entire period from the earliest explorations by French until the present time. The second volume is devoted entirely to the civil war and the part taken therein by Indiana and Indiana troops. To quote from Mr. J. P. Dunn's prefance to the work: "Mr. Smith, in this revised edition of his history of Indiana, has performed a valuable service in gathering the available materials together in a concrete form, so that a view of the development of the State can be had by search through scattered documents. has long been a practical student of the current history of Indiana, acquainted with litical and official life as well as a student of its earlier history. His work will be found useful by all who have occasion to nvestigate any period of the history of the State and will furnish the most complete general view of it that is now accessible.' As Mr. Dunn is himself the author of a very carefully prepared history of an early period of Indiana life, this indorsement of Mr. Smith's work comes with the weight of authority. An enlarged and corrected

Washington: Its Sights and Insights. Harriet Earhart Monroe has written a very complete and entertaining book about our Nation's capital. Before visiting Washington one could do nothing better, both to save time and expense, if these were to be considered, and to enhance the understanding and enjoyment of the visit, than to read this book. The history and meaning of monuments and local and government institutions, and the connection of all with local and national spirit, are told in a manner that is thoroughly pleasing. The book suggests certain desirable improvements ing the last days of L'Enfant is worth quoting:

"L'Enfant, the architect of the Washington, was paid \$2,500 for his services and dismissed. He believed he should have been pensioned, as would have been expand as the Nation grew strong, while ne, a disappointed, poverty-stricken man. wandered, a pathetic figure, about the Capitol until 1825, when he died. He had lived for years on the Diggs farm, about eight miles from Washington, and was buried in the family cemetery in the Diggs garden, cent prediction that the Republicans will and when the dead of that family were removed his dust was left there alone-to sleep in an unmarked grave. Mr. Corcoran. the great banker of Washington, who died in 1888, said he remembered L'Enfant as 'a rather seedy, stylish old man, with a long green coat buttoned up to his throat. a bell-crowned hat, a little moody and lonely, like one wronged.' The heart of a stranger in a strange, ungrateful land. The city of Washington is his monument. one can now rob him of that honor. Could the Colonial Dames or the Daughters of the Revolution do a more beneficent and popular act than to mark the resting-place of Peter Charles L'Enfant, who drew the original plans of that city, which will eventplatform adopted, they turn in and work to- | ually become the most beautiful in all the

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Birds in Their Relations to Man.

Birds have been much written about from various points of view-scientific, poetic, aesthetic, technic, descriptive, etc., but this work treats them from the viewpoint of their relations to man according to the harm they do or the services they render. It has nothing to do, except incidentally, with the plumage, the songs, the nests or the game qualities of birds, nor with any of their characteristics except those bearing on their diet and their services in the destruction of insects and small vermin It deals exclusively with the economic side of ornithology, and careful perusal of its pages cannot fail to convince any person that birds are great friends and servitors of man in their destruction of insects and other pests that prey upon the products of his industry. True, they are not inspired by any such praiseworthy tive as rendering service to man; they are simply after food, but in obtaining it they confer enormous benefits on the farmer. the gardener, the horticulturist and mankind generally. The scope of the work may be inferred from some of the chapter readings, as the vegetable food of birds the animal food of birds, the amount of food consumed by birds, the relations of birds to predaceous insects, the conservaof birds, encouraging the presence of bir food habits of various kinds of birds are authors of the work are Prof. C. M. Weed of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, and Prof. N. Dearborn, of the Fie Columbian Museum, Chicago, and by their joint labors they have produced a very instructive book on econon profusely illustrated. Philadelphia: B. Lippincott Company.

A Few Remarks.

This is the title given to a collection of sketches of the rollicking, humorous order supploitation of the Philippines in the interset of "the syndicates" is worthy of the
surce from which it emanates. As for which it emanates. As for which it emanates. As for which it emanates and project was been dead of the legal profession in northern Indiana, was at the Claypool
which first appeared in the Ladler Home

| Stated that such a project was being considered, and asked for an opinion considered and asked for an

de of things. They are all short, and the hange of subjects helps to prevent coming too tiresome, as it might in lengthy work like one of Mark Twain's. In A few years ago this story appeared as an after-dinner speech advertising the book the author said: "It will be so arranged that it may be used as a paper weight, stove-lifter, waffle iron, eggbeater, sleepinducer and cat-destroyer. In addition to all this, it will contain the cream of my after-dinner speeches-slightly curdled and theesy, but warranted to cure the blues, remove warts and bunions, brighten the intellect and touch up the liver. Every cusomer who makes affidavit that he has read the book will receive an endurance medal and a coupon, which, when presented at any hotel, accompanied by 5 cents, will entitle him to a glass of beer." The sketches are generally in this style, and many of them are amusing.

Echoes from Erin.

There is a little good poetry and much is "oratorical;" the reader is too conscious, of rhyme. Perhaps this is true measure of all verse that tells a story of emotional qualities. In extenuation a sort of poetical preface contains the following dressed to Erin:

Land where the mirth-pot sings o'er Sorrow's fires: Where now, as ever, to Hope's funeral pyres Pathos leads Humor, weeping, by the bier Where keen-edged wit is mellowed by a tear; Where Courage looks on Sorrow with a

Bidding Hope live for yet awhile! love thy bulls and brogues, whose artless

Conceals the deeper meanings of the heart

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Original Fur Traders. Washington Irving's narratives depicting the facts and the romances of trapper life, and relating the efforts of the first organized fur trading in the far West present an intensely interesting account of that fascinating phase of pioneer life. His "Astoria" and his "Adventures of Captain Bonneville" should be read by every American who wishes to become acquainted with one of the most interesting episodes in American history. The attempt to condense the two books above named into one volume has been intelligently carried out by Frank L. Olmsted, editor of the Knickerbocker literary series. The volume is entitled "The Fur Traders of the Columbia River and the Rocky Mountains as described by Washington Irving in his account of 'Astoria' and the record of 'The referred to consist namely of a chronological table of important events connected with the establishment of the early fur trade. No editing could add to the interest of Irving's narratives or improve his style but this volume is a fair compendium of the two from which it is drawn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Anna of the Five Towns.

Though Arnold Bennett, the author of this story, is listed as the author of two earlier books, his name is not a familiar one, certainly, to American readers. In this story, whatever he may do in the earlier ones, he shows the ability to portray vividly certain phases of life. They are not unusual phases; the scene of the tale is a rural Enthe pages are commonplace, every-day The events described are not in any setting forth the reader gets a distinct and vivid idea, not only of existence as it must be in such a place and under such conditions, but of the characters and underlying motives of the people introduced. Anna, the heroine, if such a term can be applied to a girl who does so little to distinguish herself. has a father so miserly that he deprives his daughter almost of the necessities of life, though much of the wealth he controls is hers by right. She, however, being timid and thoroughly under her father's domination, though having nothing in common with him, is absolutely obedient, even when required to do things against her wishes and judgment. It is her experiences of her narrow life and her two pale love affairs that make up the incidents of the story. It is not a pleasant story-none of the characters, not even Anna, winning much sympathy from the readers, but as a piece of literary work it is quite above the average of English fiction, and will lead those read it to look with interest at anything further by the author. McClure, Phillips &

The Woman Who Toils.

index is a valuable feature of the new edi-This is the book the reading of which led to President Roosevelt's much quoted remark concerning race suicide, the author, or, rather, the authors, having dwelt in a certain chapter on the disposition of a class of factory girls to delay marriage, if not to refuse it entirely. These authors, Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst, set out to discover by personal experience the actual condition of American working girls, and by securing employment in shops and factories of various sorts they acquired a good deal of information and a more or less interesting experience. Like the sociological studies of Professor Wyckoff and others who travel over the country as laborers, the practical value of such enterprises, so far as the as well, and the following extract concern- is doubtful. The point of view of these amateur workers, who are at home only under conditions entirely different, cannot be the same as that of those with whom they temporarily associate, and their pity and sympathy are not always well placed. The two women have succeeded in making some the chief intention, but the social and industrial theories they evolve are rather crude. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Some Bibliographies.

No work being done by the Library of Congress is more practical or generally useful than the bibliographies it compiles on many subjects. Some of these subjects are popular importance. The books and periodicals containing matter on the several topics named in these lists cannot all be available to readers distant from the Library of Congress itself, but some of them are in all public libraries, and, in any case, the lists serve as a guide to the investigator and student. Bibliographies just issued in pamphlet form are on "Mercantile Marine Subsidies," "Old Age and Civil-service Pen-"Government Ownership of roads," "Industrial Arbitration," Control of Commerce and Corporations, "Constitution of the United States." with especial relation to strikes; "Anglo-Saxon Interests," "The Negro Question" and "Cabinets of England and America." These bibliographies are to be found

Florida Fancies. Those intimate accounts of the little details of travel that please one's fancy may rank high as literature, but the saner emotions and contribute to repose of spirit. Next to a vacation they are perhaps the most efficient means of redistributing the energies and lightening daily burdens. "Florida Fancies," by E. R. Swift, records both in story and pleasant illustrations the circumstances of a midwinter holiday jaunt of a busy Northerner in the semi-tropical waters and forests of Florida. The book does not describe the hotel life and the conventional bohemianism of the beach, but tells of hunting and fishing expeditions far away from the haunts of man. One who likes to know of alligators and the hunting of them, and of swamps that carry one back to primeval times, will find much of interest in this story. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Wars of Peace.

This well-named and well-written story deals with a trust and its consequences. etc. In addition to these general topics the bion Harding, organizes a combination which brings disaster and suffering on many people. It also alienates his only son, who, declining to enter the trust, withdraws his capital from his father's business and buys on his own account a mill which he attempts to run according to his own ideas. Of course the mill is destroyed is blown up. Humiliation overtakes the father in a retributive way, and the son is fully recompensed in the happiness which comes to him through love. More incident and mystery would add considerably to the interest of the story, as the plot is some-

iding of small homes, the planning They are not intended to take the place of tures the hope that his may afford useful suggestions to members of this profession. Estimates and state. ments of probable cost accompany the plans. Plans of several small churches are included in the list. The furnishing ques. tion is considered in the later chapters The volume seems quite practical and use. ful. The authors are William J. Price and W. M. Johnson, the publishers Doubleday.

How to Keep Well.

Page & Co., New York.

modern methods of preventing disease by Dr. F. M. Crandall, a practicing physician principles for the avoidance of disease which every person should know. Among the tonics treated are the causes of disease, infertious and contagious, anti-toxins, vaccination the rearing and diet of children, heredity, sedentary life, etc. The book is a handy guide, first, to keeping well; second, to the treatment of such simple ailments as do not require a doctor's care. It is written in plain language without technical terms. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Another Book on Basket Making.

Mary White, author of "How to Make Baskets," which ran through several ediject, "More Baskets and How Them." Interest in the subject is ing, and many adults as well as children find making baskets a pleasant and interesting occupation. This volume treats of more advanced basket making than the first one did. Shapes and weaves of greater beauty and intricacy are described, with new appliances, unusual materials, the making of mats and chair seats and many other matters concerning which the author says she has been written to for information. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

taken. "Bub" and "Sis" are known, though no longer children, and they are leading figures in the adventures of the summer. Unlike most rhyming ventures of this sort, grammar is not murdere nor the language painfully misused rhymes, or, rather, jingles, are fairly smooth-and there is no dialect. There are readers, no doubt, who like this sort of thing. The Woonsocket Publishing Company, Woonsocket, R. I.

Wee MacGreegor.

This little story, which was sometime istic, and is entertaining just to the degree that the reader can understand or endure the dialect. The author is J. J. Bell, a newcomer into the groun of humorous Scottish fiction writers to which Barrie and Maclaren belong. Published by the Harpers.

When Patty Went to College.

This book, whose author is Jean Webster, life of a college girl. The incidents point. Patty, the leading figure, is a young voman with a quick wit, a rather unrul ume is intended for the entertainment of young readers, and these will gain some idea f the routine of college life from its pages, but not greatly to their edification. Pub-

lished by the Century Company, New York. Current Periodicals.

Life," dealing with the minister's first mis-

The Keramic Studio for July contains a illustrations in black and white it has a color plate representing primroses. The

Studio is published monthly at Syracuse, The July number of Masters in Art (Bates & Gould Company, Boston) gives its space to the work of Vettore Carpaccio, an Italian artist of the fourteenth century. Reproductions of his most noted works are

given, together with what tradition says of the painter's career. The Smart Set for August opens with a novelette, a love story, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "Sylvia's Husband." Among the contributors of short stories are Gertrude Atherton, Theodosia Garrison,

Suemas MacManus, Anne O'Hagen and Elia W. Peattie. There is the usual variety of clever sketches, verse, etc. cover there will be twenty-four pictures reproduced in the colors of the original drawings. Among the artists represented

will be Walter Appleton Clark, Frank

Brangwyn, F. C. Yohn, Edwin B. Child,

Corwin Knapp Linson and J. J. Gould.

In the House Beautiful (Chicago) for August is an article that all intending house builders should read on the advisability and economy of employing an architect. The possibilities a walled-in city lot affords for making a beautiful and secluded garden are shown in an article and illustrations descriptive of a Detroit residence. The number is full of suggestions for home-makers. The recently published "Letters of Mrs Carlyle" are made the text for a pleasant and genially discriminating article by Augustine Birrell in the Eclectic Magazine Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, in an article on "The Cuit of the Child," expresses the protest which not a few conservative people

feel inclined to make against some of the excesses in modern educational tendencies. Alice Brown's new novelette, "Judgment," begins its first installment in the August number of Harper's Magazine, and is illustrated in color. Other fiction in the same umber is by Robert W. Chambers, Margaret Deland, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Marie Van Vorst, Arthur Colton, Christopher St. John, James Branch Cabell, Ellsworth Kelley, Muriel Campbell Dyar and May Isabel Fisk.

Part 2 of Harrison Weir's "Poultry Book" being issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., bears out the claim of the publishers that the science of poultry-raising will be completely set forth and the final word said. It is a handsome publication, with illustrations in color and in black and white that will enable any one to recognize the different bree's and their special points. The work will be in eighteen parts.

Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, writes in the August Harper's instead of the half-way adoption of necessary foreign words into our language. He points out the fact that when we adopt a word we are prone to leave it half foreign As to the word cherub we give its Hebrew plural, cherubim. Against this inconsistent usage the author protests

The Navy League Journal is the new official organ of the Navy League, an organiadvancing its interests and securing its Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, exsecretary of the navy, is its president. The first issue sets forth the intent and character of the society and its relation to the navy. The Journal, which is to be ssued monthly, is published at 32 Broad-

way, New York.

published at Syracuse, N. Y., for the benconey-bank of yellow ware, modeled to show a cider barrel in front and the historic 'coon on the roof. It was presumably common in the campaign of 1840, but only specimens are said to be in any public museum, the specimen from which the illus-tration is made being in the pottery col-lection of the Pennsylvania Museum.

Old China is the title of a little magazine